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streets and open places. It was three weeks before the true localization of things was tolerably re-learned, and six before errors disappeared.

Eine Methode zur Beobachtung des Simultancontrastes. E. HERING. Pfüger's Archiv, Bd. XLVII, H. 4—5, 1890.

In this paper Hering describes a new method of performing his characteristic experiment for demonstrating the physiological nature of simultaneous contrast. Two sheets of even-surfaced colored paper, say blue and yellow, of complementary color-tone, are laid close together with their line of junction perpendicular to the median plane of the head. Two narrow strips of the same papers are laid at right-angles to the line of junction, but not reaching quite to it, one above the other, the blue on the yellow and the yellow on the blue. The whole is now looked at through an acromatic double refracting prism in such a way as to double the images of the strips, but not the line of junction. Each of these double images physically represents a mixture of the complementary colors of the strip and the ground, and might be expected to look gray. As a matter of fact however, each is seen distinctly in its own color, in other words, the color complementary to the general field in which it lies. The effect is said to be very striking. In this form the experiment is not free of successive contrast, but is easily made so by furnishing the eye with a fixation point and keeping the colored fields covered till the instant when the observation is to be made. White paper may also be introduced about the color fields and the phenomenon thus be demonstrated not to be due to a changed notion of what white really is. Helmholtz has regarded it as important that the strips should seem to be a part of the general colored field in which they lie, but the modifications of this experiment, especially the binocular form of it, show that to be quite unessential. These experiments and others like them which Hering has devised should leave the "psychological" explanation of simultaneous contrast without a supporter. An instrument designed by Hering for these experiments is made by R. Rothe, Universitäts Mechaniker, deutsch. physiol. Institut, Prag.

Zur Theorie des Farbensinnes bei indirektem Sehen. A. FICK. Archiv f. d. ges. Physiol., Bd. XLVII (1890), H. 6-7-8, S. 274-285.

The points urged by Hering in the critique to which Fick here replies (see review, AMER. JOUR. PSYCHOL. III, 204), were partly dialectic and partly experimental. The first Fick seems to have little difficulty in turning, and in the second he even finds support for his own position. That a certain red and green (or rather blue-green) on moving toward the retinal periphery should lose in saturation and finally become white without changing in color-tone (Hering's central fact), he shows to be not only explained, but required by his own theory.

Ueber die Tonänderungen der Spectralfarben durch Ermüdung der Netzhaut mit homogenem Lichte. Dr. CARL HESS. Archiv für Ophthalmologie. Bd. XXXVI, 1890, H. 1, S. 1-32.

In this study, as in that upon the color sensations of the peripheral portions of the retina (Review, AMER. JOUR. PSYCH., Vol. III, p. 208), Hess subjects a set of facts, already long known, to a careful re-investigation, and brings from his more accurate results consequences of importance. When the eye has been fatigued by gazing some seconds at one color, other colors upon which it is turned do not appear as to the unfatigued eye, but are changed in a certain fixed and definite manner. What these changes are when the colors are homogeneous spectral lights (and purples mixed from spectral red and violet), and when the other conditions of the experiment are accurately fixed, was Hess's problem. The apparatus used was designed by Hering in whose